



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ATKINS *v.* COMMONWEALTH.

Jan. 19, 1922.

[110 S. E. 379.]

1. Seduction (§ 43*)—Evidence Sufficient to Show Offense Committed under Promise of Marriage.—In a prosecution for seduction under promise of marriage, evidence held sufficient to prove that the offense was committed under such promise.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 12 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 128.]

2. Criminal Law (§ 823 (2)*)—Instruction on Corroboration of Prosecutrix in Action for Seduction Held Not Objectionable in View of Other Instruction Given.—In a prosecution for seduction, an instruction that accused could not be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of the prosecutrix, "yet, if the admissions of the accused and other 'surrounding circumstances' corroborate her testimony," etc., when considered with another instruction, was not open to the objection that the court had improperly commented on the weight and sufficiency of the evidence nor as singling out certain facts and basing a verdict thereon.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 7 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 735.]

3. Criminal Law (§ 1169 (8)*)—Evidence of Prosecutrix's Statements Not Made in Accused's Presence Held Not Unfavorable to Accused.—In a prosecution for seduction under promise of marriage, evidence of statements made out of court by the prosecutrix, not in the presence and hearing of accused, and not tending to corroborate prosecutrix's story of her proposed trip to get married was harmless and not unfavorable to accused.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see 1 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 593.]

Error to Circuit Court, Halifax County.

W. W. Atkins was convicted of seduction and he assigns error. Affirmed.

Jas. H. Guthrie, of South Boston, for plaintiff in error.

Jno. R. Saunders, Atty. Gen., and *J. D. Hank, Jr.*, Asst. Atty. Gen., for the Commonwealth.

ELLIS *v.* VIRGINIA RY. & POWER CO.

Jan. 19, 1922.

[110 S. E. 382.]

1. Carriers (§ 316 (3)*)—Burden on Passenger to Show She Was Not Given Time to Alight or Clear Street Car and Reach Safe Place.—The burden was on an injured street car passenger to prove she

*For other cases see same topic and KEY-NUMBER in all Key-Numbered Digests and Indexes.